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TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1861.

Renunciation of Kentucky Neutrality.—The mode of Subjecting the State to the Usurper's Authority.—The Great Strategic Object Contemplated by the Military Occupation of Kentucky.—Warning to the People.—State Convention.

The habitual reader of the Yeoman will remember that we have repeatedly uttered to the people words of solemn warning, to the effect that it was the purpose, at least of the "Irrepressible" element of the self-styled Union party, to renounce the attitude of Neutrality after the August election, and deliver over the State, bound hand and foot, to whatever uses it may be the pleasure of the Military Dictator to subject her. On the 20th day of July, preceding the August election, in considering the subject above mentioned, in connection with Gen. Anderson's appointment to the command of the Military Department of Kentucky, we repeated a warning to the people, formerly uttered, in the deliberate language now reproduced, as follows:

"The occupation of Kentucky by a military force is assumed by Lincoln to be a military necessity, in view of the double object of trampling down the assumed neutrality of the State—an attitude which the Usurper calls 'disunion completed'—and of securing a safe pathway for the march of his coercive armies into Tennessee. This occupation has been delayed thus far merely from considerations of policy. It is expected that the effect of the clandestine distribution of arms in Kentucky will secure a large majority in the Legislature in favor of Lincoln's coercive policy; and that this majority, so far from opposing that policy, will approve it, and, renouncing the attitude of neutrality, will oppose no obstacle, if indeed it will not encourage and invite the Usurper to occupy and march over Kentucky. The Louisville Journal and Democrat, hitherto professedly for Kentucky, and neutrality, have been busy at work preparing the people of Kentucky for the abandonment of the position of neutrality. They have only refrained assuming it openly in order to secure by its popularity a majority of the Legislature. The demand of the Cincinnati Gazette that 30,000 western troops be reserved and held in readiness to march into Kentucky at a day's notice, and many other evidences, prove that it is Lincoln's design soon to pollute the sacred soil of Kentucky by the tread of his coercive armies; and we have no earthly doubt that history will convict not a few of the prominent leaders of the Union party, who have heretofore seemingly stood on the attitude of neutrality, of a conspiracy with Lincoln to enforce his coercive policy as soon as the August elections secure the right material for the purpose in the Legislature. Let the people look to their representation in both branches of the Legislature. We have given them faithful warning; and when the next Legislature shall be engaged in the work of submitting Kentucky to the absolute dominion of the Usurper, we shall remind them of this warning."

Our prediction above is already substantially verified; and the policy we foreshadowed is in rapid process of execution. On the very next day after the August election, that no time might be lost in inaugurating a policy which it was not deemed prudent to avow before, the Louisville Journal prefigured the programme of work to be done by the new Legislature. One of the legislative jobs which that organ of Lincoln pre-announced, was the repeal of the law organizing the State Guard, and the reorganization of the military personnel of the State in such manner as to make it subservient to the designs of the Usurper, thus substantially verifying the repeated predictions we had previously uttered. And this has been followed since by a cry from the co-operative organs for the impeachment of Gov. Magoffin, the expulsion from their seats of Senators Powell and Breckinridge, the assumption by the Legislature of the Federal War tax, and divers other monstrous schemes, all practically renouncing the neutrality of the State, and practically embarking her upon a sea of troubles and perils as a champion and co-operator in Lincoln's coercive war against the South. The military encampments rapidly filling up in Kentucky on the line to Cumberland Gap, established, as we have the authority of the "Colonel" Judge Bramlette for saying, under Lincoln's approval, are openly justified by his organs; and they are to be extended, some of their leaders publicly declare, until they embrace a force of 30,000 men. Gen. Rousseau, on Saturday last, moved over his Brigade from Indiana to Kentucky, destined probably for Cumberland Gap, and, we are informed, other forces from northern States will soon follow. Some at least of the officers and men at Camp Robinson, in Garrard county, we have been reliably assured, are from Ohio, Pennsylvania, and other States; though the false pretence of the Louisville Journal is, that they are only Kentucky troops, designed merely for local defense, and to repel apprehended invasion from Tennessee. That this pretext is utterly groundless, and that the real design is to launch Kentucky into the war on the side of the Usurper, is manifest from the inflammatory utterances of the Journal, Democrat, and divers other presses, besides the avowals and speeches of the military and civil leaders of the Lincolnites. It is established also by facts which can receive no other interpretation. Contemplating such a horrid policy, the writers and speakers in the interest of the Irrepressibles, resort to every conceivable device to instigate the Governor, or any other supporters of the constitutional rights of the States, to the perpetration of any act of violence or folly that will afford them a seeming pretext for doing what they have predetermined to do—committing Kentucky, regardless of her assumed attitude of neutrality, to the grant of men and money for the prosecution of Lincoln's war. This fiendish scheme is daily attempted to be carried out, by maligning the motives and conduct of the Governor, by magnifying every little circumstance of sporadic disorder, by imputing the blame of every blamable thing that occurs to the Governor or his friends, and by suppressing the truth in regard to every thing blamable occurring on their own side. The object of the Tory Irrepressibles in seeking a pretext in some act of violence on the part of the

States Rights men, is to propitiate the honest portion of the Union men, who are in good faith earnest advocates of neutrality and peace; for it is a fact that many Union men every day indicate their purpose, if Kentucky neutrality is to be insulted by Lincoln encampments in our midst, and they are compelled, against their wish, to take arms against either side, they will fight the aggressor in defense of their aggrieved brethren of the South. To paralyze Union men whose sympathize with their wronged brethren of the South, is the object of the fiendish Irrepressibles, in their malicious and vain attempts to instigate States Rights men to violence. But the honest Union men will easily penetrate and baffle the design thus to mislead them. The malice and wickedness of the Louisville Journal in this diabolical work, are inexpressibly flagrant; while the meanness of it far transcends that of Mark Meddle, in London Assurance, in parting his coat tails and begging to be kicked, for the sake of the profit to accrue from his action of assault and battery.

In view of the meeting of the Legislature, on next Monday, and of the horrid programme which the Irrepressibles will require it to work out, we wish at this seasonable moment, not in the vain spirit of prediction, but in the earnest spirit of warning to the people, to lay before the country our ideas of the military strategy contemplated in the occupation of Kentucky by forces in the service of the Usurper. Our views of the subject, presented below, are shared, as we know from comparison of opinions, by many of the wisest and best men of the State, far more capable than we pretend to be of penetrating the strategic objects and effects of military operations. And we especially ask the attention of our friends of the press in Kentucky to these views.

The Louisville Journal and Democrat are doubtless the ardent couriers of the action of the majority of the General Assembly to convene next Monday. The policy which they have marked out is plain, but none the less sneaking and infamous. One thing is very observable—they propose and hope that the States Rights or Democratic party will abdicate and so abandon the great principles we have maintained, leaving them free to shape their future as they may desire, and to cover their inconsistencies from popular gaze, or to give direction to the future of the Commonwealth, uninfluenced by the apprehension of any counterpoise from our side of the scales. It is of the utmost importance that our front should be kept steady, and that our press shall be bold, active, and resolute, through the crisis which the Legislature will bring on and emphasize; for if, in this case as in most others, there is a *locus penitentie* for a people, which gives them opportunity to recover themselves before the final plunge into an abyss of difficulties and crimes, we should be statesmen enough to avail ourselves of that pause to guide a reaction which will bring Kentucky to the open advocacy of Peace, and, at last, to open hostility to any policy which proposes to break her honest neutrality in this deplorable contest. It is of great importance that the press and people of the State shall promptly penetrate the policy of the Unionists and its consequences; and this remark brings us to the consideration of the strategic objects of the military occupation of Kentucky by Lincoln's forces, which are not, as falsely pretended, those of mere self-defense and repulsion of invasion from Tennessee, but far deeper, wider, and more comprehensive and fatal.

In the first place, then, we conceive, the strategic line, from which to make a successful development of military force against the South, is that which will run from Cumberland Gap to Chattanooga; and its occupancy by a force unassailable from its strength, is the prime object of the Federal Government.

Richmond was never a point of military importance, farther than that, in the possession of the Federal power, it would no longer menace the lines of railway converging upon East Tennessee. Manassas Junction was on the line from Tennessee to Washington, and was, therefore, to some extent, a necessity, in approaching the basis strategic line which covers the whole field. The columns of McClellan and of Cox in the valley of the Kanawha were each destined to reach different points on the same line from Washington to East Tennessee, with the view of acquiring access to the line we have indicated as the great line of strategic development. Foiled at Manassas, Scott will now organize the armies of the Potomac—the Shenandoah—the Kanawha—and the Cumberland—to renew attempts to gain possession of this great line. It is to the last named army that Gen. Robert Anderson (the gallant Major Anderson, of Fort Sumter fame) is assigned, with his headquarters at Louisville, Kentucky. It is for the use of Anderson's column that muskets, artillery, and munitions of war are now pouring into Kentucky over the railroads converging from Covington and Louisville; it is for this that camps are commenced at Hoskins, and Crab Orchard, and elsewhere; for this that Rousseau's brigade has moved from Indiana into Kentucky; for this that Green Adams is attempting by speeches to rouse the people of the mountains; for this that Lieut. Nelson, of the Navy is detached for on-shore duty, to distribute arms in Kentucky; and thus by all these means, by a march through Kentucky, sustained by the Union party of Kentucky, a march of Federal troops from the North, protected in their rear by encampments in Kentucky composed nominally, if not fully, of Kentuckians, that the Federal Government expects Gen. Anderson to achieve the object of obtaining possession of the great line to the South, and, in the end, to the North also; for it would only result in prolonging the war for the pretended but unattainable object of reconstructing a shattered Union. Is it asked why the possession of this line from Cumberland Gap is of such strategic importance? We answer because it divides the connections of the parts of the South from each other—separates the Carolinas from Tennessee—Virginia from Tennessee and the Southwestern States—and renders the Confederate States into bundles of fragments, not one of which could support or sus-

tain the other; and of which, each, in its turn, may be overwhelmed by a vastly superior force to any it can, by its own resources, command.

With that line in possession, the Federal hope is, that East Tennessee will revolt against the State Government and the Confederate States; and, in that event the game of John Carlisle & Co., played in Western Virginia, of setting up a bogus State government, would be played out on a second theater, inevitably causing civil war in Tennessee, and giving to Scott's basis line and depot of munitions of war all the support derivable from a people as thoroughly subjugated as he could desire. If he can occupy that line, he can strike each slave State east of the Mississippi on both flanks at the same time. With East Tennessee in hand, he can command a column upon Nashville or Memphis by the navigation of the Cumberland or Mississippi, and at the same time by rail to Clarksville, and to Nashville itself from several directions. We will not enlarge further at present, for the reader will comprehend all readily enough on accepting the suggestions already advanced.

The points to which, as more nearly concerning our own State and ourselves, and to which we earnestly solicit the attention of thinking men, are:

1st. That the policy of the Unionists forces us into a discreditable participation in the war, in violation of the neutrality and peace of the State, and makes our people, against their thrice expressed will, take the side of the Federal Usurper.

2d. That it artfully attempts to launch Kentucky in the war, as if in self-defense, should the Confederate States declare public war against her because of her active participation in the struggle going on between them and the Northern States.

3d. That in actively participating in the war, the Kentucky soldier is disgraced and degraded by being only used as a detached force to guard trains and supplies over a so-called neutral territory, where he is promised immunity from the dangers of battle, though he accepts the pay of a government soldier. Thus, Kentucky will become a mere auxiliary to the free States, and her stipendiary sons appear to enter stealthily into service, on condition that they shall not be exposed to the fire of the enemy—a mere guard for the bread and meat and reserved ammunition of those soldiers of the North who accept the chances and vicissitudes of glorious war!!!

Every one knows that a very heavy percentage of every army is detached to guard supplies and to protect depots of arms and provisions in the rear of the front lines of the army whenever that acts in front of an enemy. When that front line is so far from the base, as Cumberland Gap is from Cincinnati, the rearward detachments would be some twenty or thirty per cent. Now, if Kentucky Unionists, admitting Lincoln's right to pass his forces across this State, will step forward to furnish the forces necessary for these purposes, they at once assist Lincoln, by relieving him from the necessity of making the required detachments referred to, and thus, without leaving the State or exposing their persons to the fire of the enemy, they assist him most materially, by relieving his necessities, so as to take the field of action with his whole levies in any way unbroken. They know that this is the very easiest mode of introducing civil war into Kentucky, and at any rate making her a party to the existing war; for unless the officers of the Federal Government are perfectly deceived, they must know that the Confederate States, and most especially Tennessee, on considering such a posture maintained by Kentucky, can accept it in no other sense than as war against them, and, in self-defense, will in turn inevitably make war on us! The Unionists, then, are to be held responsible for the consequences; and all the horrid consequences of war will infallibly follow the approval, by the Legislature, of the Federal encampments for such objects in Kentucky, or the refusal of the Legislature to require the Federal Government to withdraw them. These views are palpable to every eye that can see at all; and all who approve the maintenance of those encampments, do so for the purpose of renouncing the neutrality of Kentucky, plunging her into the war on the side of Lincoln, and inaugurating internecine strife and civil war, brother against brother, within the very limits of the Commonwealth, beloved alike by all her sons! We turn away with horror from the contemplation of this dreadful theme.

But we have written thus earnestly and sincerely—in all calmness of thought and spirit—to put the question and the argumentation upon it, on the right track, at this seasonable moment, before the assembling of the Legislature, and to urge our friends every where to press the awful subject upon the thoughtful consideration of the people; for this is the time to make a proper impression upon the public mind, and thence upon the Legislature. The members of the late Legislature are about to be succeeded by a new set, and no mortal man can tell to what extremes they may drive the State.

The Southern Rights party should have the most perfect, thorough, and efficient organization. Must we stand still and have our throats cut? Must we submit in silence to dishonor? Must we acquiesce in ruin without even an attempt to avert it? Our safety is in our thorough organization! Let us have a State Convention on the 10th of September.

Let the States Rights press, the old Democrats, the Southern Rights Union men, the true friends of Neutrality and Peace, promptly speak out and act in the right spirit and manner, so as to compel the Legislature to hear and to consider, and the State may yet be saved from leaping down the steep of irremediable civil war.

A great Peace Pic-nic and Barbecue will be given in Franklin county, in Wilson's Woods, adjoining Buck Run church, on the Georgetown and Frankfort turnpike, on Tuesday, the 31 day of September. A number of eminent orators are expected to address the meeting in favor of preserving the neutrality of Kentucky.

Gun Seizures.

The unlawful seizure of the Washington Artillery of Newport, under political influences there, inaugurated disorders of the same sort elsewhere in the State. That seizure was followed by the seizure of guns at Mayfield by States Rights men. Then followed the raid from Cairo into Ballard county and the capture of two citizens. Then the seizure of the steamer Terry by a Lincoln gunboat; and, on the same day, tit for tat, the seizure of the steamer Orr by the crew of the Terry. We have already noted the cavalry raid from Hoskins into Lexington the other day. We learn that the muskets belonging to the State Guard at Midway were taken from the company arsenal by one of the surties on the bond to the State and carried to his house for safe-keeping. On Saturday night the steamer Trio, bound up the Kentucky river, was halted by men at Byrns' landing, and not responding, two bullets were shot through the hat of the pilot, (named Claxton) when the boat came to and was searched for arms, but none found. Descending, the Trio met the Dove, on Sunday morning, ascending, and reported the above facts, when the Dove stopped at Severn, six miles below Byrns, and sent a messenger there to learn the intentions of the armed men at that place. They replied that their purpose was to search the boat for arms and munitions destined for Lincoln's camps, but no harm to the boat or crew was intended. The messenger returned and the boat came up and was searched. No arms or munitions were discovered, and the Dove proceeded upward. Before the boat reached Byrns' landing, a young lawyer, named Geo. Lucas, came to a sudden death by the accidental discharge of a musket. Gov. Magoffin, on learning the facts on Sunday night, immediately dispatched Major John B. Major to Owen county, to require the armed men at Byrns' to return to their homes. These disorders are deeply to be regretted, but are the natural results of Lincoln's violation of Kentucky neutrality.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad Torn up by Order of the Directors—The People Compel its Repair.

We learn from a prominent gentleman just from Bowling-Green, that on Saturday last a special train was sent from Louisville, by order of the Railroad Directors, bearing hands instructed to tear up the road a few miles beyond Franklin, near the Tennessee line. They tore up the rails so as to break the connection, and loading the rails and ties on the train, started back, intending to run through Franklin, without stopping. But the people there got wind of the design, and compelled the train, by the removal of a rail, to halt; when the operators were further compelled to go back and replace the rails in as good condition as they found them. All which was done well and nicely, and "nobody hurt." What can be the meaning of such a strange course on the part of the railroad managers?

Free America.
"Until further notice no person shall be allowed to go abroad from any part of the United States without a passport either from this department or countersigned by the Secretary of State."

This is the "official order" of William H. Seward, the Black Republican Secretary of State. But our lordly master goes still further—"nor will any person be allowed to land in the United States without a passport from a Minister or Consul of the United States." We once lived in a free country, and every man went when he pleased and where he pleased without molestation. Now no man "shall be allowed" to go out of his own State without a permit from the tyrants at Washington. The people of Maryland are not permitted to visit the lower counties of their own State. Such is the despotism under which we live.

GEN. ROUSSEAU'S BRIGADE.—In another article, reference is made to the fact that Rousseau's Brigade had crossed over from Indiana to Louisville on Saturday, destined probably for Cumberland Gap. We learn that it crossed back the same day, much indignation having been manifested, even by Union men, at its appearance in the streets of Louisville. The Journal of Monday gives a very fulsome report of the parade of these Lincoln forces through the streets, which it closes by saying they returned to their Indiana camp, ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march on Monday for St. Louis.

There will be a grand meeting of the peace and anti-war party, near Lexington, on Wednesday, August 28th, 1861.

Hon. John C. Breckinridge, Col. William Preston, and other distinguished speakers, will be present.

A great Peace Pic-nic and Barbecue will be given in Anderson county, on the Lawrenceburg and Johnsonville turnpike, between Jordan Penny's Store and Lawrenceburg, on Saturday, the 31st day of August. The meeting will be addressed by several distinguished orators, in favor of maintaining Kentucky neutrality.

UNTIMELY DEATH.—Capt. Michael Joyce of this city came to a sudden death yesterday by the accidental discharge of a pistol in his own hands, the ball striking the temple, and crushing the skull.

We deeply regret to learn that the dwelling house of Franklin Chinn, judge of the Franklin County Court, about six miles from this city, was burnt to the ground on Sunday night last.

See the advertisement of the school to be opened by the Sisters of Charity in this city. We are informed, and we do not doubt, that the school will be conducted with the utmost efficiency, insuring the best training and education of pupils.

Any of our readers who may wish a good fitting coat, pants, or vest, are referred to the establishment of Jno. W. Voorhis, merchant tailor, Main street. He has an elegant assortment of cloths, cassimeres, &c., and will make them in a style equal to any tailor in the country.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

EDGAR KEENON.....J. L. GIBBONS
AN ELEGANT STOCK OF
STRAW GOODS,
CHEAP, VERY CHEAP.
JUST OPENED BY
KEENON & GIBBONS,
DEALERS IN
BOOKS & STATIONERY,
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, BOOTS,
SHOES, WALL PAPER, CARPET BAGS, &c.,
UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.,
feb25 w&t-wly MAIN ST., FRANKFORT, KY.

TERMS CASH.
I have been compelled to add the cash system, which will enable me to sell goods at from ten to twenty per cent. lower than formerly. These terms will be enforced from this date.
J. L. GIBBONS, A CONERY.
june1 t-wtf

A. CONERY,
SIGN OF THE EAGLE.
(Successor to W. P. Loomis.)
Has just received a new assortment of
WATCHES, CLOCKS
AND
JEWELRY.
Call and see them, and you will find prices to suit the times.
Jewelry, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired.
jan17 w&t-wtf

GILLISPIE & HEFFNER,
Merchant Tailors,
Main Street, Frankfort, Ky.
HAVE just imported a large and complete assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS for gentlemen's wear, consisting of Silk and Velvet Vestings, French Cassimeres, Cloths, &c., &c., of the most fashionable styles.
Our customers and the public will find our present stock of goods equal to any to be found in similar houses in the West, and our terms as liberal. We are ready on the shortest notice to furnish a complete outfit of gentlemen's wear, made to order in the best style of fashionable tailoring, warranting all our work to give satisfaction. Call and examine our stock, on Main street, one door above the Farmers' Bank.
Respectfully,
jan25 t-f

Look at This.
All persons indebted to the late firm of W. H. KEENE & Co., either by note or account, are requested to come forward and settle on or before the 1st day of April, 1861, otherwise they will have to pay.
W. H. KEENE, E. HENSLEY.
Feb. 19, 1861 t-f.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
Sir James Clarke's
Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.
This invaluable medicine is unrivaled in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES.
It is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.
Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.
In all cases of Nerves and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or any thing hurtful to the constitution.
Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.
Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,
JOHN MOSES, (Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.)
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—\$1.00 and 6 postage stamps included in any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.
Sold in Frankfort by J. M. Mills, Wilson, Peter & Co., Wholesale agents.
oct16 w&t-wtf

Beautifully Clear!
Pure and White!
WHAT?
Any face after the use of the Magnolia Balm, no matter how unsightly it was before.
Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold everywhere.
W. E. HAGAN & Co., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.
No advertisement.

MARRIED.
On the 22d inst., by Elder W. T. Moore, Mr. CASIUS P. MERRILL, of Carroll county, Mississippi, and Miss ANNA M. EXUM, of Franklin county, Ky.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE.
THE 25th Annual Session will commence on Monday, November 4th, and continue four months. The Preliminary course will commence on Monday, October 7th.
For further information, address
Dr. J. W. BENSON, Dean, &c.
aug27 w&t-wtf

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY
WILL open a School in the city of Frankfort at an early day—the day to be announced when agreed upon.

TRUNKS FOR SALE.
Spelling, Reading, Writing, and plain sewing \$10 00
Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, and History 12 50
The above branches continued with Algebra, Rhetoric, Philosophy, Botany, Chemistry, Mythology, Plain and Fancy Needle-work, &c. 15 00
Piano and Guitar, \$10 each, Drawing and Painting \$3, Fuel \$2 for the winter.
For information apply to
aug27 w&t-wtf

LEON LAMM, SAMUEL LAMM,
Baltimore, Maryland, Parkersburg, Virginia.

LAMM & BRO.
HAVE opened a CLOTHING STORE, under the "COMMONWEALTH OFFICE," on N. 1st Street, in the City of Frankfort. They will keep on hand at all times a well selected stock of
Ready-made Clothing
AND
FURNISHING GOODS,

which they will sell for CASH, at the very lowest prices. They have every facility for selecting their goods in the very best markets in the United States, besides being themselves large manufacturers.
If they have appointed LIPMAN LAMM their Agent, who will conduct their business in this place, and who is acquainted with the wants of the market.
aug27 w&t-wtf

DISSOLUTION.
The firm heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style of J. H. YAY & L. L. EYEN, is dissolved by mutual consent. J. H. YAY, having sold his interest in said firm to W. Kallenbrun, will continue the business of Boot and Shoe-making at the old stand. J. H. YAY will settle the business of the late firm.
J. H. YAY, W. KALLENBRUN.
FRANKFORT, August 1, 1861, aug1 t-wtf

W. H. KEENE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND DEALER IN
ALL KINDS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
LIQUORS, WINES, AND CIGARS.
Corner of St. Clair and Wapping Streets,
Frankfort, Kentucky.

OLD BOURBON WHISKY.
A well selected stock of old and new Bourbon Whisky—none better.
Cigars.
Just received a supply of those celebrated "Cigars" and "Compass."

Garden Seeds.
A full assortment of Pitkin, Ward & Co.'s celebrated Garden Seeds constantly on hand during the season.
Sugar, Coffee Tea, Molasses, and every thing in the grocery line of the best quality and at fair prices.

Flour and Meal.
The best brands of Flour and Meal constantly on hand.

Family Supplies.
I have everything in the line of Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, &c., &c. All Articular Implements, Garden and Field Seeds, Tobacco and Cigars, &c., all of which are selected from the best assortments and with great care.
Only ask an examination of my stock to insure sales. My terms are as heretofore, preferring Cash, but will sell to prompt and responsible parties on January, May, and September. Call and see me.
mar2 w&t-wtf W. H. KEENE.

SEE THE LABEL
ON THE TOP OF EACH BOTTLE OF
HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE
HAIR RESTORATIVE
Has the Signatures of the Proprietors,
W. E. HAGAN & Co.

Every article which has a large and increasing sale like this is liable to be counterfeited. It is as its name indicates, entirely "INIMITABLE" as far as its power to restore the Hair on bald heads, and to give it the color of youth, (no matter how gray it may be) is concerned.

USE NO OTHER RESTORATIVE BUT HEIMSTREET'S.
It is the original, the only reliable, and the cheapest.—See the following testimony:
W. R. MERRIN, 61 Market street, St. Louis, Mo., Advertising Agent for Heimstreet's Hair Restorative.
Dear Sir: The Medicine you introduced into our city last winter are all having a large sale, and giving in every case satisfaction. Mr. James Henderson (one of our first citizens) says, that "he has used all of the Hair Restoratives and has not found one so good as Heimstreet's Hair Restorative." That it for purposes and purposes only, but he has tried for restoring the Hair of the bald and gray to its original luxuriance and beauty."

You can write the Proprietors, W. E. HAGAN & Co., Troy, N. Y., that they have the cheapest and best Hair Restorative in our market, and that it gives satisfaction in every case.
Respectfully,
J. S. NIZER, Wholesale Druggist.
It is UNEQUALLED FOR PRODUCING
A LUXURANT HEAD OF HAIR.
Sold everywhere.—Price 50c to \$1 per bottle.
W. E. HAGAN & Co., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

THERE IS NO USE
INTRODUCING TESTIMONIALS,
Altho' we have very many of them,
FOR THE

MAGNOLIA BALM:
For when the face is covered with unsightly Pimples or Blisters, the sufferer can only be directed to use some safe and reliable remedy.

THE MAGNOLIA BALM
WILL CURE THE WORST
CASE OF PIMPLES IN A
SINGLE WEEK
It is so safe a remedy that the contents of a bottle might be drunk without harm. A Physician can only wonder upon its speedy cures, for it is heretofore been thought absolutely necessary to use preparations of lead or mercury to cure immediately, but the MAGNOLIA BALM contains neither. It is the most elegant and nearly perfect article for sale anywhere, and may be obtained of all our Apothecaries and Fancy Goods Dealers.
Price Fifty cents a Bottle.
W. E. HAGAN & Co., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.
jul14 w&t-wtf

WOOD, Eddy & Co.'s
& LOTTERIES:
AUTHORIZED BY THE STATES OF
MISSOURI AND KENTUCKY.
Draw twice, in public under the superintendence of sworn Commissioners.
The Managers' Offices are located at Covington, Kentucky, and St. Louis, Missouri.
If The Managers' Office of the Missouri Lottery is located at St. Louis, Missouri, and the Kentucky Lottery at Louisville, Kentucky, or, WOOD, EDDY & CO., St. Louis, Missouri, or, WOOD, EDDY & CO., Louisville, Kentucky, apr20 w&t-wtf

WM. MOFFETT'S SCHOOL.
WM. MOFFETT will open a School for boys in Frankfort, on Monday, September 2d.

Terms:
of 20 weeks..... \$20
English branches alone, per session..... \$20
REFERENCE—B. B. Sage, aug5 t-wtf

MALE SCHOOL.
D. G. VENABLE, hoping by diligent exertion to establish a permanent School of a high order in Frankfort, will commence the First Session on the 1st Monday in August. Notice of the place will be given in due time.
In view of the embarrassed condition of the country, he places his tuition for the present at the following terms:
English branches, per session of 20 weeks.... \$12 00
Higher branches, per session of 20 weeks.... 18 00
jul20 wtf

FEMALE SCHOOL.
Misses K. A. Monroe and Fanny Baldwin,
PROPOSE opening a school for YOUNG LADIES, in the basement rooms of the Presbyterian Church, on the last Monday in August, 1861.

TERMS:
For young ladies studying the higher branches, per year..... \$40 00
For primary department, per year..... 30 00
Music and French extra.
jul9 w&t-wtf

SCHOOL NOTICE.
THE Seventh Session of Mrs. M. A. SATTERWHITE'S School for children, will commence on Monday, September 2d, 1861.
Terms, per Session of 20 Weeks - - - \$8 00
No deduction for voluntary absence.
jul25 t-wtf

MRS. MCMURDY'S
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,
WILL re-open on Wednesday, September 4.

Terms, per year..... \$45
aug5 w&t-wtf

REMOVAL.
THE undersigned, having been compelled by the fire to change his location, has removed his BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT to the room lately occupied by Hager and Chinn, on Main Street, opposite to the Morgan House, where he will be pleased to see his old customers and many new ones. He hopes by strict attention to business, and by charging reasonable prices, such as suit the times, to merit and receive a fair proportion of public patronage.
jul1 w&t-wtf L. STREIFF.

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

The Battle of Springfield—Brutal Cruelty of the Federals Towards the Confederate Wounded—Home Guard Cavalry Amusingly Mounted and Drilled—The Provisional Government of Missouri Regarded with Contempt—The Confederate Forces Daily Increasing—Now 100,000 Men—Union Men, Despairing of Federal Success, Daily Leaving the State—Jackson's Proclamation—Destiny of Missouri is fixed with the South.

CHILLICOTHE, Mo., Aug. 20, 1861.

Editor YEOMAN: On last evening we received our first personal advice from the battle at Springfield. A Methodist Minister, formerly located at this place, and son-in-law to one of our oldest citizens, reached the vicinity direct from Springfield, having participated in the fight from beginning to end.

The battle began by an unexpected attack being made upon some Missouri regiments. Unaware of their proximity to the enemy, they had stationed out no pickets, and were engaged in preparing their breakfast. Their arms were thrown aside, and no men could have been more unexpectedly attacked. Under these circumstances, it could hardly be expected that they should not be panic-stricken. At the time of the onset, the Confederate camp extended over thirteen miles, and had the panic been complete, the flying troops would have had miles to run before they would have fallen back upon the rear lines. Fortunately, Brigadier General W. S. Slack, succeeded in rallying between 8 and 900 men, and with them, for more than an hour, held the attacking force, 5,000 strong, in check.

At its expiration, those in rear of him commenced coming into action. On the Confederate side about 12,000 men were engaged; on the Federal side 13,000. It was no victory for the Federals, as is vaunted by the St. Louis Republicans, a newspaper which I warn you and your readers, under no circumstances to believe, as its efforts are unmitigatedly dishonest, every fact and circumstance in order that they may be rendered advantageous to the Federal cause. The Federals lost thirteen cannon, numerous small arms and supplies. The small arms, from best advices obtainable, amounted to near 8,000 stand, and their dead and wounded were left on the field. Even the body of Gen. Lyon lay on the field until it was recognized by a prisoner and carried off. The loss on the Confederate side, it is believed, will not exceed 400 killed and 500 wounded, while the Federals lost over 2,000 killed, as the field itself told the number left upon it. The provisions of the Federals towards our wounded were characterized by brutalities revolting and disgraceful. Many were found on the battle field with wounds upon their persons insufficient to produce death, with their throats cut from ear to ear. Andrew Austin, member of the Legislature from this county, was wounded in the body and his head half severed from his body. The pool of blood which lay about his neck showed plainly he died from the wound. Brutally inflicted as he lay wounded and bleeding on the battle-field. Many others had their throats cut, others had.

The arrival of another courier at this moment announced. The Confederates killed 250; wounded a little over 500. The Federals killed, wounded and prisoners, near 5,000. In addition to the cannon and small arms taken, the Federals lost their magazine and considerable supplies. The murder of the wounded on the battle field is fully confirmed. Never before have the annals of civilization been disgraced by so dark, brutal, and infamous a record. Among our wounded is Gen. W. Y. Slack, of this place, seriously, and it is feared fatally. He is a brave man and a good officer. His good fight at the head of the troops he rallied at the beginning of the battle, saved our army from heavy loss, and to him is mainly attributable the victory which the Republicans' statements to the contrary notwithstanding—is glorious and decisive. Henry W. Lansing, of this place, shot in the head—wound believed to be fatal. James McDowell, formerly of Mason county, Ky., and brother-in-law to H. W. Lansing, wounded in the head, but not mortally. I give their names and wounds particularly for the benefit of their Union friends in Kentucky, who have been writing them letters teeming with execrations of the rebels, and with glorifications of old Abe, the Union, (2) Crittenden, and the Constitution.

So much for the battle of Springfield. Although the Missouri troops became panic-stricken, the fortunes of the day are due to their valor at last. They rallied before the issue of the fight, and fought like devils. As they were scattered and broken, every man fought on his own hook, and their frequent rallying told with terrible effect on the enemy. Our last runner says all of the Confederate troops did not arrive on the field time enough to participate in the fight. One reason why we killed and wounded so many, was because they were brought within shotgun range, and the buckshot told with fearful effect. The Federal troops stationed here have been withdrawn, in consequence of the inadequate supply of water, and Hudson City has now become the headquarters of the army of North Missouri. In their stead, we have here a corps of "home guards," who would appear to be the field of a butchery upon Federal's far-famed regiment. They are cavalry. Some are mounted and some are not. Some ride old horses, and some young, unbroken colts. The parade is a perfect Babel. The mule colts, horse colts, and their mummies, keep up a braying and a knickering, the horses a kicking and neighing, and the officers a bawling, which, when taken as a whole, would constitute it one of the best bands for charivari purposes ever organized. Some of them wear shoes, some boots, and some would appear to be the field of a butchery upon Federal's far-famed regiment. They are cavalry. Some are mounted and some are not. Some ride old horses, and some young, unbroken colts. The parade is a perfect Babel. The mule colts, horse colts, and their mummies, keep up a braying and a knickering, the horses a kicking and neighing, and the officers a bawling, which, when taken as a whole, would constitute it one of the best bands for charivari purposes ever organized. Some of them wear shoes, some boots, and some would appear to be the field of a butchery upon Federal's far-famed regiment. They are cavalry. Some are mounted and some are not. Some ride old horses, and some young, unbroken colts. The parade is a perfect Babel. The mule colts, horse colts, and their mummies, keep up a braying and a knickering, the horses a kicking and neighing, and the officers a bawling, which, when taken as a whole, would constitute it one of the best bands for charivari purposes ever organized.

As we learn from him, on Saturday night last, George W. Bridges, the recently elected Governor of the so-called Federal Congress, addressed the Bradley county volunteers at Knoxville. During his speech he said that he would enlist himself and fight against Lincoln's hordes. T. A. B. Nelson, it is understood, will issue at an early day, an address advising acquiescence in the will of a majority of the people of the State, and other Union men there will adopt the same course.

Gen. Carroll, as we understand it, had a conversation with Parson Brownlow, in which the fact of the suppression of his paper was broached. President Davis, it seems, has declared that he desires no connection with any government in which the freedom of the press is denied, and the Whig will soon be issued again. But Mr. Brownlow has altered his view of political affairs, and will hereafter advocate the cause of the South against her oppressors.

We don't believe that this is true, though we cannot but observe that Brownlow's Whig of last Saturday is quite different in its general tone from what Brownlow's Whig ever was before.

Well, if Nelson and Bridges and Brownlow and the rest of the East Tennessee leaders and their followers yield their allegiance to the Southern Confederacy, it may lessen or remove the danger of unpleasant complications in Southeast Kentucky. Some of the Union men of East Tennessee have been borne down by a relentless military despotism.—*Lou. Journal.*

Gentlemen who arrived from St. Louis yesterday, confirm the previous reports of the bloody character of the battle near Springfield. They say that one hundred car loads of wounded Federals reached St. Louis. Gen. Ben. McCullough was on his way to Jefferson City with his victorious troops, with the full expectation of speedily restoring the State Government.

The number of troops engaged in the battle on each side was very near equal, with this exception—several regiments of the South-erners had only shotguns and light rifles, but found enough efficient weapons on the battle field to fully equip themselves.

Our army increases daily. The Confederate army in Missouri numbers over 100,000 men. After a few more fights, they will all have United States arms. Union men, with

out provocation or threat, are daily leaving the State, showing plainly they do not believe the Union sentiment can be sustained here. The Union element is weakening every day, and the Southern element is to-day more potent, active and determined, than at any prior time. Jackson's proclamation of the independence of the State met with an enthusiastic response from the people. Hill and valley, prairie and forest, echoed with their words of joy. The destiny of Missouri is fixed now, forever and irrevocably, with the South.

I will close this letter with the announcement, which has just reached me of the arrest of several of the "home guards" this morning, for stealing honey last night. Their officer in command says they will be dealt with. Whether it is meant by this they will be promoted, remains to be seen. The most probable punishment will be the confiscation of the honey. Yours, WESTERN.

What the Union Men of East Tennessee Desire.

Parson Brownlow's paper, notwithstanding all the statements from so many sources as to its suppression, is still published. We have before us its issue of last Saturday. The following statement from him is interesting, as going to show what we have all along believed, that there is no prospect at present of the throwing of Federal troops into East Tennessee:

"In defining the position of Union men in East Tennessee, we do it without authority from them, but we have no doubt that we correctly represent them. They believe it is the duty of the Federal Government to put down this rebellion, at any and every cost in blood and money that may be required. But the Union leaders, and the Union common masses do not desire a Federal army to be sent into East Tennessee, and they are utterly opposed to the throwing of a Confederate army into our division of the State. The Union men of East Tennessee have not applied to the Federal Government for arms, men, or money, nor have they had any other offer of such help from the Federal Government than has appeared in newspaper, or telegraphic dispatches, setting forth the purpose of the Government to relieve the Union men, and to sustain them in their struggle to uphold the Government. Not a letter has been received from the Government, or from Washington, or from Lincoln here, asking for aid from the Government, or offering such aid, within our knowledge. And we are vain enough to believe, that if such correspondence existed, as between the Union men of East Tennessee and the Government at Washington, from our position in the party, they would have let us into the secret."

Sensible and reflecting Union men, in East Tennessee, have calculated that, in the course of events, should this war go on, the heads of the Federal army would deem it necessary, and in their line of duty, to throw a large army into East Tennessee and Virginia, on the line of this railroad. Very many of us have supposed that this might be a part of the programme of the Commander-in-Chief of the Federal army—but we have neither advised it, as Union men, nor been consulted as to its propriety. On the contrary, it is known to us that some of the leading Union men of this city have proposed to go as Commissioners to Washington to solicit the Government at Washington not to throw any force into this division of our State, and upon obtaining such a pledge, they intended to return and demand of the Confederate forces the removal from our midst of a large body of armed men, stationed at different points, to resist the approach of Federal troops. This effort would have been made, and made in good faith, but for two considerations. First, the proposed Commissioners would have to apply to the Knoxville leaders of secession for a pass; and next, having obtained it, and started, they would have been published as fleeing the State, and have had attributed to them motives that never entered into their minds. In this view of the case, the mission was not undertaken, and the matter stands just where all see it stands.

But it is said that large numbers of Union men are going over the mountains into Kentucky, for arms, and that they will either return to the limits of their State, or join Lincoln's army in Kentucky. We have not been out of Knoxville, to witness what is going on, nor have we received a line on this subject from any one. We simply suppose this whole thing to have been exaggerated; and that the excitement of the day has magnified hundreds into thousands. We suppose that since harvest has passed, and crops have been laid by, some three or four hundred young men, in small squads, at different points, have crossed over into Kentucky, in search of arms, which rumor has said were to be had by Lincoln's army volunteers at Knoxville. These have gone upon their own responsibility, and not as the representatives of the Union men, or of Union organizations. As an evidence of the number being small, we have neither seen nor heard of a single man who has returned with anything in the shape of guns or pistols.

Since the preceding was in type, we have received the Memphis Avalanche of last Tuesday, and we conclude from an article in it, that Parson Brownlow's paper was actually suppressed, but that its publication was afterwards permitted. The Avalanche says that Gen. Wm. H. Carroll, of Memphis, returned from East Tennessee last Monday, and it adds:

"As we learn from him, on Saturday night last, George W. Bridges, the recently elected Governor of the so-called Federal Congress, addressed the Bradley county volunteers at Knoxville. During his speech he said that he would enlist himself and fight against Lincoln's hordes. T. A. B. Nelson, it is understood, will issue at an early day, an address advising acquiescence in the will of a majority of the people of the State, and other Union men there will adopt the same course."

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[From the Nashville Union and American.]

Kentucky and Tennessee.

It is announced by telegraph that Gen. Robert Anderson has left Washington for Kentucky, to take military command in the district assigned him by the Rump Government, composed of the States of Kentucky and Tennessee. The State of Kentucky, he expects, will offer no opposition to his assumption. But Tennessee, he must know, being a member of the Confederate States, will regard his movement as an effort to invade her soil, trample upon her rights, and inaugurate a bloody war within her territory, for the purpose of fastening upon her citizens the usurpation of Lincoln.

If Kentucky should allow him, with such an object, either to march troops across her territory or to take command of those already there, all obligation on the part of Tennessee to respect a neutrality which has already been disregarded, and in that case, will prove to have been a mere mockery, will have been discharged. The commanders of our volunteers will not then be under the slightest obligation to refrain from marching on Kentucky soil, if it shall appear to them that they can thus more efficiently defend their own State, and prevent an invasion of their own soil. Kentucky has no right whatever to allow the Hessian soldiery to make her territory a camp from which to assail her neighboring State, and then claim exemption from the presence of our troops. We have the right to seek out and meet an enemy, wherever we may choose to attack him, and if our neighbor gives him a harbor for his hostile armaments, she must take the consequences.

While the great body of our citizens would deeply regret the necessity for such a step, and would only do so, as a measure of defense, the Union common masses do not desire a Federal army to be sent into East Tennessee, and they are utterly opposed to the throwing of a Confederate army into our division of the State. The Union men of East Tennessee have not applied to the Federal Government for arms, men, or money, nor have they had any other offer of such help from the Federal Government than has appeared in newspaper, or telegraphic dispatches, setting forth the purpose of the Government to relieve the Union men, and to sustain them in their struggle to uphold the Government. Not a letter has been received from the Government, or from Washington, or from Lincoln here, asking for aid from the Government, or offering such aid, within our knowledge. And we are vain enough to believe, that if such correspondence existed, as between the Union men of East Tennessee and the Government at Washington, from our position in the party, they would have let us into the secret."

We devoutly and sincerely trust it may never come to this. We hope that Kentuckians and Tennesseans may never be compelled to meet as enemies on the field of battle. But Tennessee and all her citizens know that their skirts will be clear of the blood that shall flow in such an unnatural war. They have done all that a friendly State can do, to avoid hostilities with Kentucky or any of her citizens. They have respected the declared neutrality of Kentucky, when Kentucky did not have sufficient respect for it herself. They have scrupulously refrained from any act that could be considered a violation of, or an attack upon the chosen position of both her parties, and of her Executive and Legislative authorities, which was solemnly and clearly announced.

They have determined that Kentucky should herself be the first to abandon this position. After that, they will hold themselves free to assume such positions, and take such actions as their honor and interest may demand. They have witnessed, with the deepest regret, that one portion of Kentucky has been made a harbor for hostile troops, which we are semi-officially told are intended for the invasion of Tennessee. If Gen. Anderson should take command of these troops, assuming as he does to be the commander in Tennessee and Kentucky, there can no longer be any reasonable doubt of his intentions. Self-respect and a regard for our own safety will then require that we should adopt such measures as may be necessary to repel his intended raid.

We, therefore, call upon the true men of Kentucky to take such action as shall exclude from the limits of their State this Federal General, whose intentions cannot be doubted nor disguised. And, in the event they fail to do so, we solemnly and earnestly advise our military authorities to prepare to meet and drive back the invaders, whenever and wherever they may do so, to the best advantage and under the most favorable circumstances.

[From the Louisville Courier.]

A Card from Lieutenant Thomas Steele, of Woodford.

Editors Louisville Courier: At half-past 2 o'clock on Wednesday evening, I got on the train from Lexington to Louisville. As I passed through Frankfort, I was pointed out to a Union man, (modest name for a Lincoln man), to another of the same sort. The Lincoln man of Frankfort was the Jack Pruett, of Frankfort. (I suppose his devotedness to the Lincoln cause is to have his brother released from working on the Government works at Cairo.) When I arrived in Louisville, I was watched secretly by two men until 3 o'clock Thursday morning, when myself and afterwards two other men, were arrested. One, Mr. Shannon, of Woodford, the other, a Mr. J. George, a boy 19 years old, of Fayette. At the depot a Mr. Kirby came up to me, called me by name; said he wished to see me. Asked me to a room at the depot, where there were three other men, and not till then did he tell or intimate that I was arrested and delayed at my own expense for Friday's train. In that room, with Kirby and three others, I was told I was arrested; I was then taken with Shannon and George, to the Custom House by Mr. Wheat and Mr. Kirby, in a carriage. The next day, I was taken to the Southern Confederacy. I asked who was my accuser, and they said that they had telegraphic dispatches from Frankfort to that effect; said I was closeted with Magoffin all Wednesday morning. I told Kirby, Wheat, and Gallagher that I had not been in Frankfort on Wednesday; neither had I seen or spoken to the Governor for four months. They then took young George in a private room; told him he had dispatches from the Governor, and must give up all letters; searched him, and his carpet bag, read, and released us. We were taken to the Southern States, and released us, we having to pay to take our baggage back to the St. Cloud Hotel. In justice to Mr. Chas. Cotton, I will say that I had known who I was he would not have arrested me. I wish the people of Kentucky, and more especially the people of Woodford, to read this.

I give, herewith, the list of letters opened by Mr. Lincoln's officers in Louisville. One directed to Maj. Arnold Harris, Richmond, Va., written by Capt. Abe Buford of Woodford. Harris being in Richmond. One directed to President Davis, written to him by Miss Maggie Harris, daughter of Maj. Harris, asking that other letters may be delivered to her father. Another to Maj. Harris, by his wife, who is now staying in Woodford with Capt. Buford. One to George Burnley, from Frankfort. One to J. H. Welser, from Mayfield. One to Mr. Woodson, from Frankfort. One to Mr. James Smith, from Woodford. One from his mother. One to James D. Campbell, and one to Col. C. W. Field. Nothing was found in the above letters.

Respectfully, THOS. STEELE, Jr.,

August 22, 1861.

"Blood and Thunder"—The Journal yesterday was filled with "blood and thunder" articles. The first of these, rendered us accounts of one of Lucian's pleasant stories. "Jupiter and a countryman were walking together, conversing with great freedom and familiarity upon the subject of heaven and earth. The countryman listened with attention and acquiescence, while Jupiter strove only to convince him; but, happening to hint a doubt, Jupiter arched hastily around and threatened him with his thunder. 'Ah! ah!' says the countryman, 'now, Jupiter, I know you are wrong; you are always wrong when you appeal to your thunder.'"—*Lou. Courier.*

Sketch of the Life of Ben McCullough.

The following sketch of the life of Gen. Ben McCullough, who participated in the battle of Davis's Creek, in Missouri, will be read with interest:

Gen. Ben McCullough was born in Rutherford county, Tenn., in 1814. His father, Alexander McCullough, was aide-de-camp to General Coffee, and fought under Gen. Jackson at the battle of Talladega, Tallahassee, and Horseshoe, during the Creek war. His father emigrated to Georgia while Ben was very young, and Ben was kept at school in Tennessee until he was 14 years old. After this Ben was kept hunting until he was near twenty-one. At that time the hunters could not raise their hogs. Hunting bears in the cane required much caution, and if a man's gun snapped he lost his breakfast. Young McCullough frequently killed as many as eighty bears during a season, and never less than twenty in the course of a winter. This life gave him a taste for wild adventure, and when he became of age he determined to go on an expedition to the Rocky Mountains, and left his home for St. Louis, to join a company of trappers. He arrived too late, however, and likewise failed in joining a company of Santa Fe traders.

He returned home, and soon after called on Colonel David Crockett, who was making up an expedition to go to Texas to take part in the revolution. The whole Southwest at that time was alive with feelings of sympathy for the Texans, and men were daily flocking to their standard. Naegedoches was appointed the place of rendezvous from which the expedition was to start. On Christmas of the year 1835 was named for the day of starting, when, as "Old Davy" expressed it, they were to make their Christmas dinner off the hump of a buffalo. McCullough again arrived too late, and, finding the party gone, he proceeded on by himself to the river Brazos, where he was taken sick, and he did not recover until after the fall of the Alamo. McCullough's disappointment was very great at not being able to join the gallant band of patriots, but it afterwards proved very fortunate for him, for Colonel Travis, after having sustained a series of thirteen days, with only 150 Texans, against Santa Anna's army, fell with his brave little band, after having killed 900 of the enemy.

McCullough, on joining the Texan army under Gen. Sam Houston, was assigned to the artillery, and made captain of a gun. He served gallantly at the battle of San Jacinto, where Santa Anna was taken prisoner, and his army of 1,500 men killed or taken prisoners. McCullough afterwards settled in Gonzales county, Texas, and was employed on the frontier surveying and locating lands. He frequently led the wild hunters against the Indians and Mexicans, which service he entered before the celebrated Jack Hays. He also distinguished himself at the battle of Plum Creek in a fight with the Indians, who at the time burned and sacked the town of Linville. He joined the expedition against Mier, but not agreeing with the plans of the leaders, he returned home before the fight, and escaped the cruel hardships and imprisonment of that command, which had surrendered to the perfidious Ampudia.

When the war broke out with Mexico, he rallied a band of Texan warriors on the banks of the Guadalupe, and set out for the seat of war on the Rio Grande. The company arrived four days after the battles of Palo Alto and the Resaca. His company was accepted by General Taylor, and he was afterwards employed in the daring scouting expedition towards Monterrey, in which battle, as well as that of Buena Vista, he won imperishable renown. He afterwards joined Gen. Scott's army, and continued with it to the conquest of the city of Mexico. For his gallant services he was honored with a national reputation, and the order of the S. M. and of Texas was given him by President Pierce.

Gen. McCullough was married three or four years since, and a characteristic story is told of him when his first child, a boy, was born, that he insisted, to the great horror of his young wife, in having the youngster christened "Buffalo Hump," in honor of a particular friend, an old Indian chief of that unique name.

The General is a thin, spare man, of great muscle and activity, and is now about 47 years of age. He has a pleasant face, and is mild and courteous in his manners, with an air of diffidence. He is very cool and of determined bravery.

Letter from Gen. Lucius Desha.

We subjoin a letter from Gen. Lucius Desha, to the editors of the Louisville Democrat, correcting the misrepresentations in regard to the recent stoppage of the shipments of arms and munitions of war to the Lincoln encampment in Garrard county. The people of Harrison are in favor of maintaining in letter and in spirit, the doctrine of neutrality, and, in our opinion, their recent action was right, patriotic, and is indorsed by every true man in Kentucky. The following is the letter referred to:

CYNTHIANA, Ky., Aug. 20, 1861. Messrs. *Harvey, Hughes & Co.*: GENTLEMEN: I ask you to do me the justice to correct a misrepresentation contained in an article in your paper of Sunday last under the head of "Another Outrage." It is not true that thirteen car loads of arms, including six pieces of artillery, were stopped here and sent back to Covington. It is not true that I "demanded" of Mr. Bowler a written guarantee that no more arms would be brought to Kentucky by the General Government, threatening that if it was done again they would be destroyed.

I would be pleased to see the article referred to in an entire perversion, as follows: Mr. Bowler spent last Friday in Cynthiana. Having stated to a number of citizens that, learning the day previous there had been shipped from Covington arms and munitions for Hoskins' Cross Roads, in Garrard county, the train having then abided then at Falmouth, he had ordered them to be taken off at that point and sent back to Covington, and that he had resolved no more arms, etc., should be carried on the road without proper guarantees to identify the company for losses. Near sunset the train arrived which it was said had had the arms aboard, and passenger on the train immediately preceding it having stated he knew the arms, etc., were on the freight train, a number of the best citizens of our county being present, and who believed such action, viz: sending Government arms to Government troops encamped in the State, was in violation of the position taken by Kentucky, of neutrality, and desirous to see that neutrality maintained and strictly carried out, expressed their fears that Mr. B. had deceived them, and the great majority of whom I am happy to say, are in favor of maintaining, in letter and spirit, the doctrine of neutrality.

In conclusion, I hope you will pardon me for suggesting the propriety of being a little more careful in penning articles for publication calculated to do injustice to individuals, merely upon the statement of a "passenger." LUCIUS DESHA.

MISSOURI IN THE CONFEDERACY.

SEQUESTRATION BILL.

COMMISSIONERS TO EUROPE.

(Special Dispatch to the Courier.)

NASHVILLE, Aug. 23, 1861.

On the 21st, President Davis approved an act empowering the President to appoint two other Commissioners to Europe. The act empowers the President to determine to what nations the Commissioners now in Europe shall be accredited, and to prescribe their duties. The two additional Commissioners will receive the same as those now in Europe. The President also approved an act for the aid of the State of Missouri in repelling the invasion and to authorize her admission into the Confederacy. The preamble sets forth that the people of Missouri have been prevented by the unconstitutional interference of the Federal Government from expressing their will in regard to union with the Confederates, and that Missouri is now engaged in repelling the lawless invasion of her territory by armed forces. The Confederate Government considers it their right and duty to aid the Government and people of Missouri in resisting this invasion and securing the means and opportunity of expressing their will upon all questions affecting their rights and liberties.

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The President is authorized to co-operate, through the military power of this Government, with authorities of Missouri in defending that State against the lawless invasion of their soil by the United States, in maintaining the liberty and independence of Missouri, with power to accept the services of troops sufficient to suit the purpose. The act provides for the admission of Missouri to the Confederacy, on an equal footing with the other States, when the Provisional Constitution shall be ratified by the legally constituted authorities of Missouri, and an authenticated copy shall be communicated to the President.

The President will then, in accordance with the provisions of the act, issue his proclamation announcing the admission of Missouri into the Confederacy. She recognizes the Government in Missouri, of which Claiborne F. Jackson is Chief Magistrate. Gen. Ochiltree, of Texas, introduced a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, complimenting the splendid victory obtained by McCullough and his brave army at the battle of Oak Hill, near Springfield, Missouri.

Vongress is considering a bill providing for the sequestration of the property of alien enemies. This bill was framed as a retaliatory measure, to offset the confiscation act of the Union Congress. It will undoubtedly pass. The Confederate Government is reported to have received dispatches on the 20th, by telegraph, stating that the English Government sent orders to Admiral Milne, commanding the powerful British squadron in the gulf, to see that British merchant vessels be adequately protected in their ingress to and egress from the ports of the South, over which Lincoln claims that his paper blockade extends. High officials in Richmond are reported to believe such to be the fact and the members of the Cabinet seem highly gratified. The French Consul at Richmond, has received a dispatch announcing the arrival of a French war frigate at Norfolk.

Congress has called upon the Navy Department for an estimate of the amount required to construct two gunboats for the defense of the city of Memphis and the Mississippi river in that neighborhood, upon a special plan which has been submitted to the Department. The report of a battle at Lovettsville was incorrect. Authentic intelligence received at Richmond, from Leesburg, states that Lincoln's troops succeeded in effecting their escape across the Potomac. A number of wagons and a quantity of provisions were captured by our forces. One of Lincoln's soldiers and several Tories were taken prisoners. UNION AND AMERICAN.

FARMINGTON, GRAVES COUNTY, KY., August 19, 1861. To the Editor of the Yeoman:

DEAR SIR: Permit me, through your most excellent journal, to correct a few mistakes now going the rounds among the various journals, ever disposed to publish falsehood. In the Louisville Democrat of last week, reference is made relative to Government arms having been seized here and carried to Union City. Now, Sir, there has never been a single gun of any description here, except our own private arms, which were much impaired by use. Many of them, for the past two weeks, have been sent four miles, to a gunsmith, for repairs. Some minion spy may have passed and learned the facts, and concluded to make capital of it, by reporting them seized and sent to Union City. Several letters have also been sent, and published in the Louisville Journal and Cincinnati Times, well calculated to inflame the public mind. But, Sir, we, the States Rights party, though ten to one in number, are determined to maintain the dignity of our pretensions by standing aloof from the contemptible practice now-a-days, of trying to prejudice the public mind by falsehood. If our cause was so rotten at heart as to require such a course, we, in Southwest Kentucky, would shrink back from such a loathsome task. The writer has long lived here, is familiarly known from Memphis to Paducah, and was present at the polls in Tennessee when the vote of ratification was taken. Both here and there, at the polls, the most cordial invitation was given to the Union party to vote their sentiments. I even publicly offered my horse and ransom for any one who wished to give such vote, and do now assure the public that, in this county, the polls exhibit a *fac simile* of the inward desires of the parties—and that peace among ourselves and opponents prevails to a highly honorable extent. With regard to the arms taken from Mayfield, I do assure the public that they were not taken by virtue of any authority, directly or indirectly, emanating from any official in Tennessee; but they were seized by our own Kentucky citizens, in retaliation of those taken at Covington, and at any moment would be returned, provided others done likewise. Our citizens could not, nor would not, take the requisite oath to procure those arms, hence they disbanded their companies (two at this place); they consequently remained at Mayfield, until it was well known here that General Prentiss had been invited to send a squad to capture them. For several days and nights such were looked for, and would have succeeded easily, in our defenseless condition, and hence under all circumstances, it was thought best to secure them against all peril. Our defenseless condition was augmented by our perfect acquiescence in and submission to our highly honorable Governor's proclamation. His name alone is a host, at the bottom of any paper. He lives in our hearts and affections—for him will we risk our lives.

I have known Col. Travis, and Adkins, Governor Harris and his Secretary, from their youth, and regardless of our perils, confidence, will say, for them to do wrong is next to impossible.

I deem my name alone a sufficient guarantee for the truths submitted in the foregoing, hoping that the fear of God or the Devil will in the future deter men from such a perfidious course.

Mr. Editor, I cannot drop my pen until I repeat that our nation mourns, not only for the dead, but for the national sin, living. O! shame—look at the different reports of battles fought!

CALEB JONES, M. D.

GOOD NEWS!

TO the people of Franklin and adjoining counties, I would announce that I have employed a Gunsmith to carry on the

Gunsmithing Business.

IN ITS

VARIOUS BRANCHES,

At my Tin and Stove Store, St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky., repairing done on short notice, and on reasonable terms for Cash. New work made to order with neatness and dispatch.

Don't forget the place—G. W. Miller's Tin and Stove Store, Frankfort, Ky.

G. W. MILLER.

ROBB & DEHONEY

HAVE just received, and opened a handsome and desirable stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER

DRY GOODS.

To which they invite the attention of their friends and customers, as they intend to sell

CHEAP FOR CASH

And to prompt time buyers.

apr 13 w&t-wf

THE GREAT SOUTHERN & WESTERN REMEDY.

Dr. MERWIN'S

FEVER & AGUE PILLS.

For the permanent cure of Fever and Ague, Chills, Fever, Congestive Chills, Remittent Fever, Bilious Fever, Malarial Ague, and all periodical diseases that have their origin in the miasmatic effluvia arising from decayed vegetation.

These "Pills" never fail to cure all of the above named Fevers, and what is better, they also act as a preventive of all malarial, or daily, while exposed to the infection

